

NOTES & QUERIES

W. SALWAY
ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, &c.,
10, Queen's Head Central,
(Over Messrs MULLER & CLAYDEN'S)

Shampooing,	0.50
Shaving,	0.25
Hair cutting and Shampooing,	1.00

W. P. MOORE,
Tonsorial Artist.

Hongkong, August 28, 1868, out

20 METAL, Rods and Pipes. Gas FITTING
of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pres-
sure GUAGES. FILES, PACKING and
all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar

volume. The entire work affords a vast amount of information, pleasantly written and we doubt not will be perused with interest by many who will never visit the Eastern seas.

Wind,	...	...	...	N.E.	S.E.
Force,	...	...	...	2	1
Cloud,	...	...	...	4	3
Ozone,	...	...	...	4	3
Weather,	...	...	...	Fine.	Fine.

pose of them at one sitting, although he would be glad to hear any propositions on the part of members. Many people imagined that the Governor personally did all

and was intended
cases. The same
attention of the
officer who seen

QUERIES
JAPAN.

ol. 2,
rady.

of the Portuguese
chief in the power of
Precious Metals,
sucking by a We-
Chinese Lottery;
the Grabs; A King
nail sound; "tis;
oducing County;
otes on the Vegeta-
prisona, The Betel

ne; The Dragon
ong; The Hongkong
Mace; Chung Tree,
een Tartars and
Interest in China;
duction of the Ques-
of the Manchu
of Artificial Pearls
Pa Hsi; Ssu Wei
ctually; The Chi-
The Bright Gods;
la found in Ireland.
rite Anta.—Growth
Origin of "Second-
Form Niao Te'ang;
nti-marriage Associa-
King, Books Want-

MA MAIL.

AY, OCT. 14, 1868.

length at which
nail are reported,
withhold leading

AL

police.
the morning in the
May heard the Yan-
Small Court.
the man named
rose, who formerly
musician on board
up and charged
from H. M.'s 17th
Defendant admitted
mitted to the mil-
appeared from the
de-fenceless had en-
list 10th May 1866,
ramp about the 10th

son who is employed
the organization, was
arrested for the
language and for
the danger of the
ant was ordered to
and personal security
against towards com-
residents in Hong-

ho a few days ago
an indecent offence
named Pei Joon, who
was to-day ordered
to defendant, or go
with hard labour.
In accordance to In-
dicated the complainant
Mr Goodlake ap-
this opinion, for the
wrap went to Gaol.
the Kowloon case
ation of the evidence
the Inquest—was
row (Thursday).

E COUNCIL.

liative Council was
on the 13th). Pres-
mor, Hon. Colonial
Attorney General,
General, Hon. Acting
Hon. Messrs W. Kes-
B. Taylor, and an
of influential resi-
meeting having been
the new Straits Is-
read, a second time
they remarked that
the last meeting, this
the Justices of the
of a different and
than those granted
It was an ob-
itself to all, he had
sed, and he thought
of opinion on the
was classified as

ING ORDINANCE.—In
bill at the second-
ernor remarked that
a subject—namely
could be of more
any community.
In fire and the falling
were endangered,
draft bill before the
ing could be conceived
ears in legislation,
been taken with this
en drafted upon sug-
General; but he
to it there existed a
standing, as to the
those who framed it
great advantage, and
to consolidate the law
and not to continue
to amend another
It was desirable
one subject should be
the four corners, as
are; and hence the
not much in it that
point bearing upon
ing bill of a proper
thickness was here
of safety. One house
on, on the other side
nine lives were lost;
things anything but
community or conducive
the place. He admitted
the Ordinance touch-
ing many residents;
comprehensive or so
politian Building Act
are much too various
for the Council to dis-
cussing, although he
any propositions on
Many people inter-
nor personally did all

this, and under those sweeping reforms,
because "the Governor" occurred so often
in the text of the bill; but although he
claimed a considerable capacity for work,
he declined to carry out everything which
was stipulated for in every ordinance.
This power of the Governor, however, was
not exercised with any caprice, but for the
public benefit. Occasionally he had found,
when the power had been delegated to
ordinance to the Surveyor General, for
instance, it was found that the controlling
power was divested of power; and to
remedy this the term "Governor" had
been put in as the controlling power, to
prevent similar objections arising. He
had already mentioned the fact that
many houses in the Colony were unsafe
owing to the thickness of the walls, but
the thickness was not universally fixed, but
the construction of walls had been ascertained,
and this was precisely that provided for by
the Ordinance. The provisions of the bill,
therefore, in this respect simply gave a legal
sanction to the existing practice. This new
ordinance, as he had said, was not so
stringent in its enactments as the Metropo-
litan Act. If in London you wish to build
a window, you must make it a certain dis-
tance in as a protection against fire; and
he thought this was a very sensible provi-
sion. And if you enclosed a building, the
enclosure must be of a certain kind of wood
and erected according to certain dimensions.
In fact, you must with far more technical
restrictions in the Metropolitan Act than in
the present ordinance; and they enjoyed
quite as much national liberty here as in
any other part of the world. Regarding
the cubic feet allowed to people occupying
houses, six feet for every cubic foot was
allowed. But there were innumerable
clauses which he could mention; and al-
though the subject was beyond the grasp of
the Council at one sitting. He would, how-
ever, in justice to the framers of the Ordi-
nance, say that they had expended upon it
a great deal of time and labour in order
that it might be as little stringent as would
be consistent with the public safety. As
they had already in operation, by a few
side and most of the important points of
the bill, he would propose, without as yet
anticipating immediate legislation, that the
whole subject be referred to a committee.
He would suggest that the committee should
be formed of the three unofficial members
of Council, and a few (say three) official
members; the Surveyor General or Deputy
Surveyor General being one, and the Colonial
Secretary being president. He would
not now propose the second reading of the
bill, as he was aware that the Committee
would be able greatly to assist the Execu-
tive. In the case of another law ordinance
—for the prevention of contagious diseases
—a strong commission had worked very
satisfactorily and most beneficially.

Mr Gibb said he thought that would be
the most satisfactory mode of dealing with
the subject.
His Excellency therefore observed that
he would do so, but he withdrew the ordi-
nance, only to keep it back for a time.
The next Ordinance for consideration was
that empowering the Governor in Council
to grant a PENSION of £200 a year to Cap-
tain QUIN, Superintendent of Police. His
Excellency observed that he was afraid he
did not look over the draft carefully enough,
as an evident misconception had arisen
from Mr Quin being described as the late
Superintendent of Police. He is no such
thing, but actually the Chief of this Co-
lony, and at this moment Superintendent of
Police; so much so that if he were arriv-
ing in Hongkong now he could go and take
possession of his quarters and draw his full
salary. They were therefore in this posi-
tion. Although it was a matter of policy
that Mr Quin should not hold this post for
which he was not particularly well qual-
ified, still it was his fault that he was
appointed to the place; and they by grant-
ing him a pension simply made it worth
that gentleman's while to withdraw. It
would not be dignified on the part of the
Council to tell Mr Quin that he was not fit
for the appointment, that he was not en-
titled to a Pension, and that he must go
away. A preference was generally shown
for Government appointments, as compared
with the more liberal positions in mer-
cantile houses, because of the feeling of se-
curity and the prospect of a pension after
a certain period of servitude; and it would
be a dangerous precedent, to tell a man
who was honest and of the strictest integ-
rity to go away because he was unfit for
his post. The Council had therefore two
things they could do—either turn off Mr
Quin in that way, or grant the proposed
pension. Mr Quin had served the Colony
to the best of his ability. There was no
shop, which was liberal but may not have
been wise, as he did not do very much for
the Colony; and it was only after continual
pressure that that pension was passed.
That resigning policy he was inclined to
think was correct; and the pension ought
never to have passed, as it was a bad pre-
cedent; but here we have a man in the Go-
vernment service. If anybody had a bet-
ter course to propose, he would hear and
discuss it; but he didn't like an unreasonable
resistance.

The Ordinance was then read a second
time and passed.
EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.—The Ordi-
nance for "better securing the health and
protection of Emigrants in Chinese pas-
senger ships clearing from Hongkong" was
next brought under the consideration of the
Council. His Excellency remarked that
the Attorney General had been very careful
about it, in order that no provisions were
beyond the rights they possessed for dealing
with the subject. Meanwhile, they would
go into its merits, and in doing so, he
again drew especial attention to the Section
(18) which stated that compensation be
paid to Emigrants fraudulently obtained
and shipped from Hongkong; if so decided
by the Emigration Officer. Some objection
had been taken to the fact that too much
power would be given to the Emigration
Officer by this section; but in such matters
they must trust somebody. The Emigra-
tion Officer had certainly very extensive
powers, but in order that he had a just
remedy to be provided, it was necessary to de-
legate such powers, and leave him to judge
of such cases. If he believed that an emi-
grant had been torn away from his relatives,
it was not, in his opinion, enough merely
to send him back and feed him as an ani-
mal would be fed; some other redress was
desirable, which would make the thing
broader more careful. He did not think
that the proposed reward was sufficient to
induce emigrants to sell themselves to
be taken. It was an entirely new clause,
and was intended to afford redress in cer-
tain cases. The same subject had occupied the
attention of the Governor of Macao, an
other who seemed to possess the intention

and ability to carry out such views; and
before long he believed that the emigration
from the neighboring Colony would be as
pure and free as the British Government
could make it here. There were complaints
there as well as here, and cases which
merited redress. He had adopted a very
simple machinery; but he thought first of
proposing an appeal to the Police Magistrate
or the Governor in Council, and then he
deemed it necessary to proceed.

The Auditor General suggested that it
might be left to the discretion of the Emi-
gration Officer to fine any one found to
have said he was willing and then after-
wards refused to go; so that the fine might
be put against the compensation.

The Governor remarked that the same
principle of compensation now proposed had
been recognized in No. 11 of 1867; it was
not the principle, but the machinery only
which was new. Although the memorial
forwarded by respected members of the
Council to the Secretary of State, recom-
mending the abolition of emigration, did
not obtain the support of the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, still it was im-
portant that the emigration should be kept as
pure as possible; and in order that no
proceeding be allowed which might bring
disgrace upon the British flag, the system
required to be very carefully watched. He
thought that three clear days' notice pre-
vious to embarkation was quite enough.

The Colonial Secretary said that it was
quite sufficient time; it was found so at
Canton under the British Emigration sys-
tem; and if the Emigration Officer were
careful, it would be amply sufficient notice.
Mr Taylor called attention to the fact
that the provision appeared to be made for
the public obtaining access to the various
deposits.
His Excellency replied that such was
provided for either in the Ordinance or
in the Regulations; but possibly it was
not promulgated enough noted. The public
would certainly be the best assistants against
irregularities. Would it not be better to
give the Governor power to frame rules
to be put in the form of a schedule?
Mr Taylor suggested the amendment of
Section 4, by the addition of words to the
effect that free access be given to all persons
to the various depots between the hours of
6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

His Excellency remarked that it was a
great principle, and the alteration could at
least do no harm, although he did not
believe anybody would go there. On the
section concerning the medical inspection,
the Governor observed that formerly the
medical inspector had been paid \$1 a-head;
but although not the slightest doubts were
entertained of the present occupant of that
post, still he could not do his duty and
receive his salary although he rejected all
the emigrants together. It was a much more
desirable system than that formerly in
vogue. Regarding the double medical in-
spection, he was of opinion that it was
frequently unnecessary, and he thought
that the Governor should have the power
of dispensing with it when he thought fit.
The Colonial Secretary said that it was
a very dangerous thing when disease got
amongst a large number of emigrants.
His Excellency said that of course it did
not follow that a power allowed was to be
abused. It was the opinion of the Emigra-
tion Officer that the double inspection was
often unnecessary, and he was possessed of
some experience, having passed some fifty
thousand emigrants.

The Colonial Secretary remarked that if
small-pox or other disease were finding its
way into a ship even amongst ten in a thou-
sand, what a serious thing it might be.
The Governor replied that the question
was, whether the rule would be unbending
or not; he would leave the matter with
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The Colonial Secretary said that it was
even more important in steamers like the
Pacific Company's vessels, when eight or
nine hundred went upon a passage of over
thirty days.
The Auditor General reminded the Coun-
cil that the P. M. S. S. Co.'s ships had
greater facilities for the separation and
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Mr Keswick thought it might be dispen-
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The Governor explained that he had had
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The Auditor General asked whether, if a
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The compensation clause, empowering the
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or not; he would leave the matter with
the Council.

The Colonial Secretary said that it was
even more important in steamers like the
Pacific Company's vessels, when eight or
nine hundred went upon a passage of over
thirty days.
The Auditor General reminded the Coun-
cil that the P. M. S. S. Co.'s ships had
greater facilities for the separation and
treatment of any diseased emigrant. He
thought the power might be given to the
Governor to dispense with the second in-
spection when necessary.

Mr Keswick thought it might be dispen-
sed with at the Governor's discretion.

The Colonial Secretary asked whether
the single inspection would be made on
board, or as the emigrants joined.

The Governor explained that he had had
Pacific steamers in his eye when making
the suggestion, as it was often very incon-
venient for them to have a second inspec-
tion.

The Auditor General asked whether, if a
Chinese merchant wished to visit Califor-
nia, he would be regarded as an emi-
grant, and have to remain on board three
days before embarkation?
His Excellency replied that such distinc-
tions might safely be left to the Courts. It
did not necessarily follow that, when a
question was referred to a lawyer, the
judgment must be directly opposed to
common sense (laughter).

The compensation clause, empowering the
payment of any sum not exceeding \$50,
was then struck out of the 18th section;
and the Ordinance was then read a second
time and passed, being numbered 12 of
1868.

There was no vital in their character that he
thought it would be better to make any
general remarks he had to offer before
going into Committee.

The Governor said that it was the usual
way to go into Committee first; the hono-
rable member had better follow the prece-
dent; he was the last in the world to
interfere with perfect freedom of discussion,
but the usual practice was the best.

The Clerk of Council having read the
Ordinance a second time,
Mr Keswick then rose and addressed the
Council. He said that, on looking over the
revenue, he found that the fees from bil-
liard-tables, bowling-alloys, &c., amounted
to \$167,000, including the amount derived
from the gambling-houses. This latter was
a source of revenue of a very uncertain
kind, and might by a change of Ministry at
home or by the influence of public opinion,
be abolished. He did not object so strongly
as some did the existence of that re-
venue; he thought that it was the best
thing, which could be done to suppress
crime and control the gambling-houses;
and the revenue having been derived, it was
quite right to devote it to the expenditure
of the Colony. But he must decidedly ob-
ject to its being made the basis in the
estimates for so large an expenditure. It
was time that some economy should be
exercised; but he found the Estimates
expended had increased by \$67,000 over
that of 1868. The Police represented
\$19,952; Gaols were in for \$3,385; various
others were increased by a sum amounting
in all to \$3,644; and the Post Office ap-
peared for \$17,900. The increased expendi-
ture in this latter establishment amount-
ed to nearly \$18,000, while the estimated
income was only \$2,000. It was time that
of last year. It was time that the
Colony should be in its expenditure,
because it was something fearful the increase
lately made. Nearly \$500,000 had been ad-
ded to the expenditure of the Colony during
the last five years; and if things went on as
they were doing, he was afraid that they
would very soon not have many houses left
to be put in the form of a schedule.

Mr Taylor suggested the amendment of
Section 4, by the addition of words to the
effect that free access be given to all persons
to the various depots between the hours of
6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

His Excellency remarked that it was a
great principle, and the alteration could at
least do no harm, although he did not
believe anybody would go there. On the
section concerning the medical inspection,
the Governor observed that formerly the
medical inspector had been paid \$1 a-head;
but although not the slightest doubts were
entertained of the present occupant of that
post, still he could not do his duty and
receive his salary although he rejected all
the emigrants together. It was a much more
desirable system than that formerly in
vogue. Regarding the double medical in-
spection, he was of opinion that it was
frequently unnecessary, and he thought
that the Governor should have the power
of dispensing with it when he thought fit.
The Colonial Secretary said that it was
a very dangerous thing when disease got
amongst a large number of emigrants.

His Excellency said that of course it did
not follow that a power allowed was to be
abused. It was the opinion of the Emigra-
tion Officer that the double inspection was
often unnecessary, and he was possessed of
some experience, having passed some fifty
thousand emigrants.

The Colonial Secretary remarked that if
small-pox or other disease were finding its
way into a ship even amongst ten in a thou-
sand, what a serious thing it might be.
The Governor replied that the question
was, whether the rule would be unbending
or not; he would leave the matter with
the Council.

The Colonial Secretary said that it was
even more important in steamers like the
Pacific Company's vessels, when eight or
nine hundred went upon a passage of over
thirty days.
The Auditor General reminded the Coun-
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greater facilities for the separation and
treatment of any diseased emigrant. He
thought the power might be given to the
Governor to dispense with the second in-
spection when necessary.

Mr Keswick thought it might be dispen-
sed with at the Governor's discretion.

Insurances

insurances.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having received extended limits from **THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz.

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein - in Hongkong, \$80,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

**REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.**

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE

COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on **PRIVATE RESIDENCES** and on **FURNITURE and EFFECTS**, therein contained.

In cases of **DWELLING-HOUSES** removed from the **Town**, the rate of Premium will be **Three-quarters per Cent.** in place of **One per Cent.** per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of **Residences**, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will

The Royal's Annual Rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz. *Detached and semi-detached, Dwelling-Houses* (removed from the Town) and their Contents

Other *Dwelling-Houses* (sim-
 ilarly situated) and their
 Contents, 2 per cent.
 First Class *China House* and
 their Contents, 1 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement,
 ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, November 2, 1866.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above **INSURANCE OFFICE**, are prepared to accept *Marine Risks*, and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in **CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.**

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents Royal Insurance Company.
HONGKONG, JANUARY 6, 1865.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company are prepared to grant Policies
against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and
GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
HONGKONG, FEBRUARY C. 1865.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual shareage, the Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, March 2, 1887.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.**
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks; at the current rates.

FUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents in Macao for the above named
Company are prepared to grant Policies
covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM.

PANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea, Fire, &c.

Policies against Sea Risks on the usual
 terms. **SIEMSEN & Co.**
 Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
 FROM and after this date the following
 Rates will be charged for Short Periods

Insurances:—	
Not exceeding one month,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of the Annual rate
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months,	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceed.	" " "

ing 6 months,.... \$ 11
Above 6 months,... the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868,

